

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## s17 Geometric Series Exam (SLTN v317)

### Question 1

Consider the partial geometric series represented below with first term  $a = 595$ , common ratio  $r = \left(\frac{56}{85}\right)^{1/10}$ , and  $n = 10$  terms.

$$S = 595 + 570.68 + 547.36 + 524.99 + 503.53 + 482.95 + 463.21 + 444.28 + 426.12 + 408.7$$

We can multiply both sides by  $r$ .

$$rS = 570.68 + 547.36 + 524.99 + 503.53 + 482.95 + 463.21 + 444.28 + 426.12 + 408.7 + 392$$

What is the value of  $S - rS$ ?

Most terms cancel.

$$595 - 392 = 203$$

### Question 2

Consider the geometric series shown below, using ellipsis notation to indicate a continuation of the pattern without writing every term.

$$S = 3 + 3(2) + 3(2)^2 + 3(2)^3 + \cdots + 3(2)^{66} + 3(2)^{67} + 3(2)^{68} + 3(2)^{69}$$

Identify the initial term, the common ratio, and the number of terms.

$$\text{first term} = a = 3$$

$$\text{common ratio} = r = 2$$

$$\text{number of terms} = n = 70$$

### Question 3

Write a proof for the partial geometric series formula.

- Define the variables.
- Write the sum using variables and ellipsis notation. You can implicitly assume the number of terms is more than the number of terms you choose to write.
- Using annotated algebraic manipulation, produce the partial geometric series formula.

### Definitions

$a$  = first term

$r$  = common ratio

$n$  = number of terms

$S$  = sum of partial geometric series

The partial geometric series is expressed using ellipsis notation.

$$S = a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \cdots + ar^{n-4} + ar^{n-3} + ar^{n-2} + ar^{n-1}$$

Multiply both sides by  $r$ .

$$rS = ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + ar^4 + \cdots + ar^{n-3} + ar^{n-2} + ar^{n-1} + ar^n$$

Subtract the second equation from the first equation.

$$S - rS = a - ar^n$$

Factor out  $S$  from left side.

$$S(1 - r) = a - ar^n$$

Divide both sides by  $(1 - r)$ . We technically need to enforce  $r \neq 1$  as a condition of the formula because otherwise we'd be dividing by 0 in this step, and division by 0 is not defined.

$$S = \frac{a - ar^n}{1 - r}$$